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DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

Speech of Mr. Calhoun,

IN REPLY TO MR. CLAY,

On the Sub-Treasury Bill.

March 10, 1838.

I rise to fulfil a promise I made some time since to notice at my leisure the reply of the Senator from Kentucky farthest from me (Mr. Clay) to my remarks, when I first addressed the Senate on the subject now under discussion.

On comparing with care the reply with the remarks, I am at a loss to determine whether it is the most remarkable for its omissions or mis-statements. Instead of leaving not a hair in the head of my arguments, as the Senator threatened (to use his not very dignified expression,) he has not even attempted to answer a large, and not the least weighty portion; and of that which he has, there is not one fairly stated, or fairly answered. I speak literally, and without exaggeration; nor would it be difficult to establish to the letter what I assert, if I could reconcile it to myself to consume the time of the Senate in establishing a long series of negative propositions, in which they could take but little interest, however important they may be regarded by the Senator and myself. To avoid so idle a consumption of the time, I propose to present a few instances of his misstatements, from which the rest may be inferred; and that I may not be suspected of having selected them, I shall take them in the order in which they stand in his reply.

The Senate will recollect that when the Senator from Virginia farthest from me (Mr. Rives) introduced his substitute, he accompanied it with the remark, that it was his first choice, and the second choice of those who are allied with him on this occasion. In noticing this remark, I stated, that if I might judge from appearances, which could scarcely deceive one, the Senator might have said, not only the second, but under existing circumstances, it was their first choice, and that, despairing of a bank for the present, they would support his substitute. Assuming this inference to be correct, I stated that the question was narrowed down, in fact, to the bill and substitute, of which one or the other must be selected. The Senator from Kentucky, in his reply, omitted all these qualifications, and represented me as making the absolute assertion that, in the nature of the case, there was no other alternative but the bill or the substitute, and then gravely pointed out two others; to do nothing, or adopt a national bank, as if I could possibly be ignorant of what was so obvious. After he had thus replied, not to what I really said, but his own misstatement of it, as if to make compensation, he proceeded in the same breath to confirm the truth of what I did say by giving his support to the substitute, which he called a half-way house, where he could spend some pleasant hours. Nothing is more easy than to win such victories.

Having inferred, as has turned out to be the fact, that there was no other alternative at present, but the bill and substitute, I next showed the embarrassment to which the gentlemen opposite to me would be involved from having, four years ago, on the question of the removal of the deposites, denounced a league of state banks, similar to that proposed to be revived by the substitute. After enlarging on this point, I remarked that, if I might be permitted to state my opinion, the gentlemen had taken a course unfortunate for themselves and the country; unfortunate for them, for let what would come they would be responsible. If the bill was lost theirs would be the responsibility; if the substitute was carried, on them the responsibility would fall; and if nothing was done, they would be held responsible; and unfortunate for the country, because it had prevented the decision of the question at the extra session, which could not have failed to put an early termination to the present commercial and pecuniary embarrassment. This the Senator, in his reply, met by stating that I had called on him and his friends to follow my lead; and thus regarding it, he made it the pretext of some ill-natured personal remarks, which I shall notice hereafter. I never dreamed of making such a call; and what I said cannot be tortured by the force of construction, to bear a meaning having the least semblance of it.

After making these preliminary remarks, I took up the substitute, and showed that it proposed to make a bargain with the banks. I then stated the particulars and the conditions of the proposed bargain; that its object was to enable the banks to pay their debts, and for that purpose it proposed to confer important privileges; to give them the use of the public funds from the time of deposite to disbursement, and to have their notes received as cash in the dues of the government. I then asked, if we had a right to make such a bargain? The Senator, leaving out all these particulars, represented me as saying that the government had no right to make a bargain with the banks; and then undertakes to involve me in an inconsistency, in supporting the bill, because it proposes to bargain with the banks for the use of their vaults, as a place of safe-keeping for the public money, as if there was a possible analogy between the two cases. Nothing is more easy than to refute the most demonstrative argument in this way. Drop an essential part of the premises, and the most irresistible conclusion, of course, fails.

In the same summary and easy mode of replying to my arguments, the Senator perverted my denial that the government had a right to receive bank notes as cash, into the assertion that it had no right to receive any thing but cash; and then accuses me with inconsistency, because I voted at the extra session, for the bill authorising the receipt of Treasury notes in the dues of the government; as if any one ever doubted that it could receive its own paper, or securities, in payment of its debts. Such are the misstatements of the Senator taken in their regular order, as they stand in his reply, and they present a fair specimen of what he chooses to consider an answer to my argument. There is not one less unfairly stated, or unfairly met, than the instances I have cited.

The Senator presented two difficulties in reply to what I said against receiving bank notes by the government, which demand a passing notice before I dismiss this part of the subject. He objected, first, that it was contrary to the provisions of the bill itself, which authorizes the receipts of the notes of specie paying banks for a limited time. To answer this objection, it will be necessary to advert to the object of the provision. By the provisions of the joint resolution of 1816, the notes of specie paying banks are made receivable in the dues of the government; and, of course, on the resumption of specie payments, bank notes would again be received by the government as heretofore, without limitation as to time, unless some provision be adopted to prevent it. In a word, the government, though separated in fact at present from the bank, is not legally separated; and the object of the provision is to effect the separation as well in law as it is in fact. This it proposes to do by a gradual repeal of the joint resolution of 1816, in order to prevent, as far as possible, any injurious effects to the community of the banks. The Senator, in making his objection, overlooks the broad distinction between the doing and undoing of an unconstitutional act. There are some unconstitutional acts that are difficult, if not impossible to be undone; such, for instance, as the admission of Louisiana into the Union, admitting it to be unconstitutional, which I do not. There are others which cannot be undone suddenly, without wide spread distress and ruin; such as the protective tariff, which, accordingly, the compromise act allowed upwards of eight years for the gradual repeal. Such also is the case under consideration, which, under the provisions of the bill, would be effected in seven years. In all such cases I hold it to be not only clearly constitutional for Congress to make a gradual repeal, but its duty to do so; otherwise it would be often impossible to get clear of an unconstitutional act short of a revolution. His next objection was, that the reasons which would make the receipt of bank notes unconstitutional, would also make the China trade so, which he represented as absorbing a large portion of the specie of the country. There is no analogy whatever between the two cases. The very object of specie is to carry on trade, and it would be idle to attempt to regulate the distribution and fluctuation which result from its operation. Experience proves that all attempts of the kind must either prove abortive or mischievous. In fact, it may be laid down as a law, that the more universal the demand for specie, and the less that demand is interrupted, the more steady and uniform its value, and the more perfectly of course, it fulfills the great purpose of circulation, for which it was intended. There are, however, not a few who, taking a different view, have thought it to be the duty of the government to prohibit the exportation of specie to China, on the very ground which the Senator assumes, and I am not certain but that he himself has been in favor of the measure.

But the Senator did not restrict himself to a reply to my arguments. He introduced personal remarks, which neither self respect, nor a regard to the cause I support, will permit me to pass without notice, as adverse as I am to all personal controversies. Not only my education and disposition, but above all my conception of the duties belonging to the station I occupy, indisposes me to such controversies. We are sent here, not to wrangle, or indulge in personal abuse, but to deliberate and decide on the common interests of the States of this Union, as far as they have been subjected by the Constitution to our jurisdiction. Thus thinking and feeling, and having perfect confidence in the cause I support, I addressed myself, when I was last up, directly and exclusively to the understanding, carefully avoiding every remark which had the least personal or party bearing. In proof of this, I appeal to you, Senators, my witnesses and judges on this occasion. But it seems that no caution on my part could prevent what I was so anxious to avoid. The Senator, having no pretext to give a personal direction to the discussion, made a premeditated and gratuitous attack on me. I say having no pretext, for there is not a shadow of foundation for the assertion that I called on him and his party to follow my lead, at which he seemed to take offence, as I have already shown. I made no such call, or any thing that could be construed into it. It would have been impertinent, in the relation between myself and his party, at any stage of this question; and absurd at that late period, when every Senator had made up his mind. As there was, then, neither provocation nor pretext, what could be the motive of the Senator in making the attack? It could not be to indulge in the pleasure of personal abuse, the lowest and basest of all our passions, and which is so far beneath the dignity of the Senator's character and station. Nor could it be with the view to intimidation. The Senator knows me too long and too well to make such an attempt. I am sent here by constituents as respectable as those he represents, in order to watch over their peculiar interests, and take care of the general concern; and if I were capable of being deterred by any one, or any consequence, in discharging my duty, from denouncing what I regarded as dangerous or corrupt, or giving a decided and zealous support to what I thought right and expedient, I would, in shame and confusion, return my commission to the patriotic and gallant state I represent, to be placed in more resolute and trustworthy hands.

If, then, neither the one nor the other of these be the motive, what, I again repeat, can it be? In casting my eyes over the whole surface, I can see but one, which is, that the Senator, despairing of the sufficiency of his reply to overthrow my arguments, had resorted to personalities, in the hope, with their aid, to effect what he could not accomplish by main strength. He well knows that the force of an argument on moral or political subjects depends greatly on the character of him who advanced it, and that to cast suspicion on his sincerity or motive, or to shake confidence in his understanding, is often the most effectual mode to destroy its force. Thus viewed, his personalities may be fairly regarded as constituting a part of his reply to my argument; and we, accordingly, find the Senator throwing them in front, like a skilful general, in order to weaken my arguments before he brought on his main attack. In repelling, then, his personal attacks, I also defend the cause which I advocate. It is against that his blows are aimed, and he strikes at it through me, because he believes his blows will be the more effectual.

Having given this direction to his reply, he has imposed on me a double duty to repel his attack: duty to myself and the cause I support. I shall not decline its performance; and when it is discharged, I trust I shall have placed my character as far beyond the darts which he has hurled at it, as my arguments have proved to be above his abilities to reply to them. In doing this, I shall be compelled to speak of myself. No one can be more sensible than I am, how odious it is to speak of one's self. I shall endeavor to confine myself within the limits of the strictest propriety; but if any thing should escape me that may wound the most delicate ear, the odium ought in justice to fall not on me, but the Senator who, by his unprovoked and wanton attack, has imposed on me the painful necessity of speaking of myself.

The leading charge of the Senator—that on which all the others depend, and which, being overthrown, they fall to the ground—is, that I have gone over; have left his side, and joined the other. By this vague and indefinite expression, I presume he meant to imply that I had either changed my opinion, or abandoned my principle, or deserted my party. If he did not mean one, or all; if I have changed neither opinions, principles, nor party, then the charge meant nothing deserving notice. But if he intended to imply, what I have presumed he did, I take issue on the fact—I meet and repel the charge. It happened fortunately for me, fortunately for the cause of truth and justice, that it was not the first time that I had offered my sentiments on the question now under consideration. There is scarcely a single point in the present issue on which I did not explicitly express my opinion, four years ago, in my place here, when the removal of the deposites and the questions connected with it were under discussion—so explicitly as to repel effectually the charge of any change on my part, and to make it impossible for me to pursue any other course than I have without involving myself in gross inconsistency. I intend not to leave so important a point to rest on my bare assertion. What I assert stands on record, which I now hold in my possession, and intend, at the proper time, to introduce and read. But, before I do that, it will be proper I should state the questions now at issue, and my course in relation to them, so that, having a clear and distinct perception of them, you may, Senators, readily and satisfactorily compare and determine whether my course on the present occasion coincides with the opinions I then expressed.

There are three questions, as is agreed by all, involved in the present issue. Shall we separate the Government from the banks, or shall we revive the league of State Banks, or create a national bank? —My opinion and course in reference to each are well known. I prefer the separation to either of the others; and, as between the other two, I regard a national bank as a more efficient and a less corrupting fiscal agent than a league of State Banks. It is also well known that I have expressed myself on the present occasion hostile to the banking system, as it exists, and against the constitutional power of making a bank, unless on the assumption that we have the right to receive and treat bank notes as cash in our fiscal operations, which I, for the first time, have denied on the present occasion. Now, I entertained and expressed all these opinions, on a different occasion, four years ago, except the right of receiving bank notes, in regard to which I then reserved my opinion; and if all this should be fully and clearly established by the record, from speeches delivered and published at the time, the charge of the Senator must, in the opinion of all, however prejudiced, sink to the ground. I am now prepared to introduce, and have the record read. I delivered two speeches in the session of 1833–'34, one on the removal of the deposites, and the other on the question of the renewal of the charter of the late bank. I ask the Secretary to turn to the volume lying before him, and read the three paragraphs marked in my speech on the deposites. I will thank him to raise his voice, and read slowly, so that he may be distinctly heard, and I must ask you, Senators, to give your attentive hearing, for on the coincidence between my opinions then, and my course now, my vindication against this unprovoked and groundless charge rests.

"If (said Mr. C.) this was a question of bank or no bank; if it involved the existence of the banking system, it would indeed be a great question—one of the first magnitude; and, with my present impression, long entertained, and daily increasing, I would hesitate, long hesitate, before I would be found under the banner of the system. I have great doubts (if doubts they may be called) as to the soundness and tendency of the whole system, in all its modifications. I have great fears that it will be found hostile to liberty and the advance of civilization; fatally hostile to liberty in our country, where the system exists in its worst and most dangerous form. Of all institutions affecting the great question of the distribution of wealth; a question least explored, and the most important of any in the whole range of political economy; the banking institution has, if not the greatest, among the greatest, and, I fear, most pernicious, influence on the mode of distribution. Were the question really before us, I would not shun the responsibility, great as it might be, of freely and fully offering my sentiments on these deeply important points; but, as it is, I must content myself with the few remarks which I have thrown out.

"What, then, is the real question which now agitates the country? It is a struggle between the executive and legislative departments of the government; a struggle, not in relation to the existence of the bank, but which, Congress or the President, should have the power to create a bank, and the consequent control over the currency of the country. This is the real question. Let us not deceive ourselves. This league, this association of banks, created by the Executive, bound together by its influence, united in common articles of association, vivified and sustained by receiving the deposites of the public money, and having their notes converted, by being received every where by the Treasury, into the common currency of the country, is, to all intents and purposes, a Bank of the United States, the Executive Bank of the United States, as distinguished from that of Congress.

"However it might fail to perform satisfactorily the useful functions of the Bank of the United States as incorporated by law, it would outstrip it, far outstrip it, in all its dangerous qualities, in extending the power, the influence, and the corruption of the Government. It was impossible to conceive any institution more admirably calculated to advance these objects. Not only the selected banks, but the whole banking institutions of the country, and with them the entire money power, for the purpose of speculation, peculation, and corruption, would be placed under the control of the Executive. A system of menaces and promises will be established: of menace to the banks in possession of the deposites, but which might not be entirely subservient to Executive views; and of promise of future favors to those who may not as yet enjoy its favors. Between the two, the banks would be left without influence, honor or honesty; and a system of speculation and stock-jobbing would commence, unequalled in the annals of our country."

"So long as the question is one between a Bank of the United States, incorporated by Congress, and that system of banks which has been created by the will of the Executive, it is an insult to the understanding to discourse on the pernicious tendency and unconstitutionality of the Bank of the United States. To bring up that question fairly and legitimately, you must go one step farther—you must *divorce* the Government and the banking system. You must refuse all connexion with banks. You must neither receive nor pay away bank notes; you must go back to the old system of the strong box, and of gold and silver. If you have a right to receive bank notes at all—to treat them as money by receiving them in your dues, or paying them away to creditors, you have a right to create a bank. Whatever the Government receives and treats as money, is money; and, if it be money, then they have the right, under the constitution, to regulate it. Nay, they are bound by a high obligation to adopt the most efficient means, according to the nature of that which they have recognised as money, to give to it the utmost stability and uniformity of value. And if it be in the shape of bank notes, the most efficient means of giving those qualities is a Bank of the United States, incorporated by Congress. Unless you give the highest practical uniformity to the value of bank notes—so long as you receive them in your dues, and treat them as money, you violate that provision of the constitution which provides that taxation shall be uniform throughout the United States. There is no other alternative. I repeat, you must *divorce* the Government entirely from the banking system, or, if not, you are bound to incorporate a bank as the only safe and efficient means of giving stability and uniformity to the currency. And should the deposites not be restored, and the present illegal and unconstitutional connexion between the Executive and the league of banks continue, I shall feel it my duty, if no one else moves, to introduce a measure to prohibit Government from receiving or touching bank notes in any shape whatever, as the only means left of giving safety and stability to the currency, and saving the country from corruption and ruin."

Such were my sentiments, delivered four years since, on the question of the removal of the deposites, and now standing on record; and I now call your attention, Senators, while they are fresh in your minds, and before other extracts are read, to opinions I then entertained and expressed, in order that you may compare them with those that I have expressed, and the course that I have pursued on the present occasion. In the first place, I then expressed myself explicitly and decidedly against the banking system, and intimated, in language too strong to be mistaken, that, if the question was then bank or no bank, as it now is, as far as Government is concerned, I would not be found on the side of the bank. Now, I ask, I appeal to the candor of all, even the most prejudiced, is there any thing in all this contradictory to my present opinions or course? On the contrary, having entertained and expressed these opinions, could I, at this time, when the issue I then supposed is actually presented, have gone against the separation without gross inconsistency? Again, I then declared myself to be utterly opposed to a combination or league of state banks, as being the most inefficient and corrupting fiscal agent the Government could select, and more objectionable than a Bank of the United States. I again appeal, is there a sentiment or a word in all this contradictory to what I have said or done on the present occasion? So far otherwise, is there not a perfect harmony and coincidence throughout, which, considering the dif-

tance of time and the difference of the occasion, is truly remarkable, and this extending to all the great and governing questions now at issue?

But the removal of the deposites was not the only question discussed at that remarkable and important session. The charter of the United States Bank was then about to expire. The Senator from Massachusetts nearest to me, (Mr. Webster,) then at the head of the committee on finance, suggested, in his place, that he intended to introduce a bill to renew the charter. I clearly perceived that the movement, if made, would fail; and that there was no prospect of doing any thing to arrest the danger I saw approaching, unless the subject was taken up on the broad question of the currency; and that if any connexion of the Government with the banks could be justified at all, it must be in that relation. I am not among those who believe that the currency was in a sound condition when the deposites were removed in 1834. I then believed, and experience has proved I was correct, that it was deeply and dangerously diseased; and that the most efficient measures were necessary to prevent the catastrophe which has since fallen on the circulation of the country. There was then not more than one dollar in specie, on an average, in the banks, including the United States Bank and all, for six of bank notes in circulation, and not more than one in eleven compared to liabilities of the banks, and this while the United States Bank was in full and active operation, which proves conclusively that its charter ought not to be renewed, if renewed at all, without great modifications. I saw also that the expansion of the circulation, great as it then was, must still farther increase; that the disease lay deep in the system; that the terms on which the charter of the Bank of England was renewed would give a western direction to specie, which, instead of correcting the disorder, by substituting specie for bank notes in our circulation, would become the basis of new banking operations that would greatly increase the swelling tide. Such were my conceptions then, and I honestly and earnestly endeavored to carry them into effect, in order to prevent the approaching catastrophe.

The political and personal relations between myself and the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Webster) were then not the kindest. We stood in opposition at the preceding session on the great question growing out of the conflict between the state I represented and the General Government, which could not pass away without leaving unfriendly feelings on both sides; but where duty is involved, I am not in the habit of permitting my personal relations to interfere. In my solicitude to avoid coming dangers, I sought an interview, through a common friend, in order to compare opinions as to the proper course to be pursued. We met, and conversed freely and fully, but parted without agreeing. I expressed to him my deep regret at our disagreement and informed him that, although I could not agree with him, I would throw no embarrassment in his way, but should feel it to be my duty, when he made his motion to introduce a bill to renew the charter of the bank, to express my opinion at large on the state of the currency and the proper course to be pursued, which I accordingly did. On that memorable occasion I stood almost alone. One party supported the league of state banks, and the other the United States Bank, the charter of which the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Webster) proposed to renew for six years. Nothing was left me but to place myself distinctly before the country on the ground I occupied, which I did fully and explicitly in the speech I delivered on the occasion. In justice to myself, I ought to have every word of it read on the present occasion. It would of itself be a full vindication of my course. I stated and enlarged on all the points to which I have already referred; objected to the recharter as proposed by the mover, and foretold that what has since happened would follow unless something was done to prevent it. As a remedy, I proposed to use the Bank of the United States as a temporary expedient, fortified with strong guards, in order to resist and turn back the swelling tide of circulation. With this view I proposed to prohibit the issue of any note under ten dollars, at first, and after a certain interval, under twenty; and to refuse to receive the notes of any bank that issued notes under five dollars, or that received the notes of any bank that issued less, in order to make a total separation between the banks that should refuse to discontinue the issue of small notes, and the others, in the hope that the influence of the latter, with the voice of the community, would ultimately compel a discontinuance. I proposed, that the charter, with these and other provisions that might be devised by a committee appointed for the purpose, should be renewed for twelve years, two years longer than the Bank of England had been, in order to avail ourselves of the experience and wisdom of that great and enlightened nation. All this I proposed, expressly on the ground of undoing the system, gradually and slowly, till a total disconnexion should be effected, if experience should show that it could be carried to that extent. My object was double; to get clear of the system, and to avoid the catastrophe which has since befallen us, and which I then saw was approaching.

To prove all this, I again refer to the record. If it shall appear from it that my object was to disconnect the government gradually and cautiously from the banking system, and with that view, and that only, I proposed to use the United States Bank for a short time, and that I explicitly expressed the same opinions then as I now have on almost every point connected with the system, I shall not only have vindicated my character from the charge of the Senator from Kentucky, but shall do more, much more, show that I did all an individual, standing alone as I did, could do to avert the present calamities, and of course, I am free from all responsibility for what has since happened. I have shortened the extracts, as far as was possible to do myself justice, and have left out much that ought, of right, to be read in my defence, rather than to weary the Senate. I know how difficult it is to command attention to reading of documents; but I trust that this, where justice to a member of the body, whose character has been assailed without the least provocation, will form an exception. The extracts are numbered, and I will thank the Secretary to pause at the end of each, unless otherwise desired.

The Secretary here read the following extract:

"After a full survey of the whole subject, I see none, I can conjecture no means of extricating the country from its present danger, and to arrest its farther increase, but a bank, the agency of which, in some form or under some authority, is indispensable. The country has been brought into the present diseased state of the currency by banks, and must be extricated by their agency. We must, in a word, use a band to unbank the banks, to the extent that may be necessary to restore a safe and stable currency—just as we apply snow to a frozen limb in order to restore vitality and circulation, or hold up a burn to the flame to extract the inflammation. All must see that it is impossible to suppress the banking system at once. It must continue for a time. Its greatest enemies, and the advocates of an exclusive specie circulation, must make it a part of their system to tolerate the banks for a longer or a shorter period. To suppress them at once would, if it were possible, work a greater revolution—a greater change in the relative condition of the various classes of the community, than would the conquest of the country by a savage enemy. What, then, must be done? I answer, a new and safe system must gradually grow up under and replace the old; imitating, in this respect, the beautiful process which we sometimes see, of a wounded or diseased part in a living organic body, gradually superseded by the healing process of nature."

After having so expressed myself, which clearly shows that my object was to use the bank for a time in such a manner as to break the connexion with the system without a shock to the country or currency, I then proceed and examine the question, whether this could be best accomplished by the renewal of the charter of the United States Bank, or through a league of state banks. After concluding what I had to say on the subject, in my deep solicitude I addressed the three parties in the Senate separately, urging such motives as I thought best calculated to act on them, and pressing them to join me in the measure suggested in order to avert approaching danger. I began with my friends of the state rights party and with the administration. I have taken copious extracts from the address to the first, which will clearly prove how exactly my opinion then and now coincide on all questions connected with the banks. I now ask the Secretary to read the extract numbered two.

"Having now stated the measure necessary to apply the remedy, I am thus brought to the question—can the measure succeed? which brings up the inquiry of how far it may be expected to receive the support of the several parties which compose the Senate, and on which I shall next proceed to make a few remarks.

"First, then, can the state rights party give it their support? that party of which I am proud of being a member, and for which I entertain so strong an attachment—the stronger because we are few among many. In proposing this question, I am not ignorant of their long-standing constitutional objection to the bank, on the ground that it was intended to be, as is usually expressed, a hard-money government—a government whose circulating medium was intended to consist of the precious metals, and for which object the power of coining money and regulating the value thereof was expressly conferred by the constitution. I know how long and how sincerely this opinion has been entertained, and under how many difficulties it has been maintained. It is not my intention to attempt to change an opinion so firmly fixed, but I may be permitted to make a few observations, in order to present what appears to me to be the true question in reference to this constitutional point—in order that we may fully comprehend the circumstances under which we are placed in reference to it. With this view, I do not deem it necessary to inquire whether, in conferring the power to coin money and to regulate the value thereof, the constitution intended to limit the power strictly to coining money and regulating its value, or whether it intended to confer a more general power over the currency; nor do I intend to inquire whether the word coin is limited simply to the metals, or may be extended to other substances, if, through a gradual change, they may become the medium of the general circulation of the world."

"The very receipt of bank notes on the part of the government, in its dues, would, it is conceded, make them money, as far as the government may be concerned, and, by a necessary consequence, would make them, to a great extent, the currency of the country. I say nothing of the positive provisions in the constitution, which declare that 'all duties, imposts, and excises, shall be uniform throughout the United States,' which cannot be unless that in which they are paid should also have, as nearly as practicable, a uniform value throughout the country. To effect this, where bank notes are received, the banking power is necessary and proper within the meaning of the constitution; and consequently, if the government has the right to receive bank notes in its dues, the power becomes constitutional. Here lies, said Mr. C., the real constitutional question: has the government a right to receive bank notes or not? The question is not upon the mere power of incorporating a bank, as it has been commonly argued; though, even in that view, there would be as great a constitutional objection to any act on the part of the executive or any other branch of the government, which should unite any association of state banks into one system, as the means of giving the uniformity and stability to the currency, which the constitution intends to confer. The very act of so associating or incorporating them into one, by whatever name called, or by whatever department performed, would be in fact an act of incorporation.

"But, said Mr. C. my object, as I have stated, is not to discuss the constitutional questions, nor to determine whether the bank be constitutional or not. It is, I repeat, to show where the difficulty lies—a difficulty which I have felt from the time I first came into the public service. I found then, as now, the currency of the country consisting almost entirely of bank notes. I found the government intimately connected with the system, receiving bank notes in its dues, and paying them away under its appropriations as cash. The fact was beyond my control; it existed long before my time, and without my agency; and I was compelled to act on the fact as it existed, without deciding on the many questions which I have suggested, as connected with this subject, and on many of which I have never yet formed a definite opinion. No one can pay less regard to precedent than I do, acting here in my representative and deliberative character on legal or constitutional questions; but I have felt from the beginning the full force of the distinction so sensibly taken by the Senator from Virginia [Mr. Leigh,] between doing and undoing an act, and which he so strongly illustrated in the case of the purchase of Louisiana. The constitutionality of that act was doubted by many at the time, and among others by its author himself; yet he would be considered a madman who, coming into political life, at this late period, would now seriously take up the question of the constitutionality of the purchase, and, coming to the conclusion that it was unconstitutional, should propose to rescind the act, and eject from the Union two flourishing states and a growing territory."

I next ask the attention of the Senators, especially from the Northern states, while the Secretary reads the short address to the opposition, that they may see how distinctly I foresaw what was coming, and how anxious I was to avert the calamity that has fallen on the section where I anticipated it would. I ask the Secretary to read the extract numbered three:

"I next address myself to the members of the opposition, who principally represent the commercial and manufacturing portions of the country, where the banking system has been the farthest extended, and where a larger portion of the property exists in the shape of credit than in any other section; and to whom a sound and stable currency is most necessary, and the opposite most dangerous. You have no constitutional objection; to you it is a mere question of expediency; viewed in this light, can you vote for the proposed measure?—a measure designed to arrest the approach of events which I have demonstrated must, if not arrested, create convulsions, and revolutions; and to correct a measure which must, if not corrected, subject the currency to continued agitations and fluctuations: and in order to give that permanence, stability, and uniformity which is so essential to your safety and prosperity. To effect this may require some diminution on the profits of banking; some temporary sacrifice of interest; but if such should be the fact, it will be compensated in more than a hundred-fold proportion, by increased security and durable prosperity. If the system must advance in the present course without a check, and if explosion must follow, remember that where you stand will be the crater: should the system quake, under your feet the chasm will open that will engulf your institutions and your prosperity."

I regret to trespass on the patience of the Senate, but I wish, in justice to myself, to ask their attention to one more, which though not immediately relating to the question under consideration, is not irrelevant to my vindication. I not only expressed my opinions freely in relation to the currency and the bank, in the speech from which such copious extracts have been read, but had the precaution to define my political position distinctly in reference to the political parties of the day, and the course I would pursue in relation to each. I then, as now, belonged to the party to which it is my glory ever to have been attached exclusively; and avowed, explicitly, that I belonged to neither of the two parties, Opposition or Administration, then contending for superiority, which of itself ought to go far to repel the charge of the Senator from Kentucky, that I have gone over from one party to the other. The Secretary will read the last extract:

"I am the partisan, as I have said, of no class, nor, let me add, of any political party. I am neither of the Opposition nor of the Administration. If I act with the former in any instance, it is because I approve of their course on the particular occasion; and I shall always be happy to act with them when I do approve. If I oppose the Administration; if I desire to see power change hands, it is because I disapprove of the general course of those in authority: because they have departed from the principles on which they came into office; because, instead of using the immense power and patronage put in their hands to secure the liberty of the country and advance the public good, they have perverted them into party instruments for personal objects. But mine has not been, nor will it be, a systematic opposition. Whatever measure of theirs I may deem right, I shall cheerfully support; and I only desire that they shall afford me more frequent occasions for support, and fewer for opposition, than they have heretofore done."

Such, Senators, are my recorded sentiments in 1834. They are full and explicit on all the questions involved in the present issue, and prove, beyond the possibility of doubt, that I have changed no opinion, abandoned no principle, nor deserted any party. I stand now on the ground I stood then, and, of course, if my relations to the two opposing parties are changed—if I now act with those that I then opposed, and oppose those with whom I then acted, the change is not in me. I at least have stood still. In saying this, I accuse none of changing. I leave others to explain their position, now and then, if they should deem explanation necessary. But, if I may be permitted to state my opinion, I would say that the change is rather in the question and the circumstances, than in opinions or principles of either of the parties. The opposition were then and now national bank men; and the administration, in like manner, were anti-national bank, and in favor of a league of state banks, while I preferred then, as now, the former to the latter, and a divorce from banks to either. When the experiment of the league failed, the administration were reduced to the option between a national bank and a divorce. They chose the latter, and such, I have no reason to doubt, would have been their choice, had the option been the same four years ago. Nor have I any doubt, had the option been then between a league of banks and divorce, the opposition then, as now, would have been in favor of the league. In all this there is more apparent than real change. As to myself, there has been neither. If I acted with the opposition and opposed the administration then, it was because I was openly opposed to the removal of the deposites and the league of banks, as I now am; and if I now act with the latter and oppose the former, it is because I am now, as then, in favor of a divorce, and opposed to either a league of state banks, or a national bank, except indeed as the means of effecting a divorce gradually and safely. What, then, is my offence? What but refusing to abandon my first choice, the divorce from the banks, because the administration has selected it, and of going with the opposition for a national bank, to which I have been and am still opposed? That is all; and for this I am charged with going over—leaving one party and joining the other.

Had some guardian angel, Mr. President, whispered in my ear at the time, "be cautious what you say; this question will not terminate here; four years hence it will be revived, under very different circumstances, when your principles and duty will compel you to act with those you now oppose, and oppose those with whom you now act, and when you will be charged with the desertion of principles." I could not have guarded myself more effectually than I have done. Yet, in the face of all this, the Senator has not only made the charge but has said, in his place, that he heard, for the first time in his life, at the extra session, that I was opposed to a national bank! I could place the Senator in a dilemma from which there is no possibility of escape. I might say to him, you have either forgot or not what I said in 1834. If you have not, how can you justify yourself in making the charge you have? But if you have—if you have forgot what is so recent, and what from the magnitude of the question and the importance of the occasion, was so well calculated to impress itself on your memory, what possible value can be attached to your recollection or opinions, as to my course on more remote and less memorable occasions, on which you have undertaken to impeach my conduct? He may take his choice.

Having now established by the record that I have changed no opinion, abandoned no principle, nor deserted any party, the charge of the Senator, with all the aspersions with which he accompanied it, falls prostrate to the earth. Here I might leave the subject, and close my vindication. But I choose not. I shall follow the Senator up, step by step, in his unprovoked, and, I may now add, groundless attack, with blows not less decisive and victorious.

(To be continued.)

The Florida War.—An extraordinary document has recently been published at Washington. It is a long letter from Gen. Jessup to the Secretary of War, in favor of closing the War with the Seminoles by permitting them to remain in the Territory now occupied by them! The war was commenced to compel these Indians to remove West of the Mississippi; it has been carried on for near three years, at the expense of hundreds of lives and millions of money; our whole army has succeeded in killing a dozen or two of the enemy in the various bloody battles that have been fought, and capturing a few by an unworthy stratagem; and now we have the spectacle of the commanding general discussing the policy of drawing off our forces and giving up the only point in controversy! Truly this is in keeping with the manner in which the war has been conducted; but it is a humiliating spectacle.

The General says he has made a truce with the chiefs, and has promised to "recommend" to the President that they be permitted to remain. He thinks the policy of removing them correct, when the whites have settled around and among them: but that such is not yet the case in Florida. The lands not being wanted as yet for the use of the whites, should remain in possession of the Indians. His "decided opinion is, that unless *immediate* emigration be abandoned, the war will continue for years to come, and at constantly accumulating expense."

The following paragraph, near the close of the General's letter, has very much the appearance of a design to make another seizure of the Indians by violating the truce:

"Should it be determined to remove the Indians by force, and to continue the war until they submit unconditionally, I desire that the communication be confidential at Washington, in order that I may have information of it before it can be communicated by letter writers to others; for there can be but little doubt of their flying to the swamps again and renewing the war, should the decision be to remove them."

P. S. Since the above was prepared, Mr. Poinsett's reply to Gen. Jessup has come to hand. He declares it to be the unwavering determination of the Administration to carry on the war until the provisions of the Treaty of Payne's Landing are carried into effect by the removal of the Indians. The department had hoped, that, with the extensive means at the command of Gen. Jessup, the war would have been brought to a close this campaign; but if such a result is impracticable, the General is authorized "to make a temporary arrangement with the Seminoles," by which the safety of the settlements and the posts will be secured throughout the Summer," and then to draw off his forces to the healthy region.

Fayetteville Obs.

SOUTH AMERICA.—Accounts from Buenos Ayres, to January 20, have reached us by the Brutus, Capt. Adams. On the 27th December previous, the Legislature of the province commenced their session, and received the usual annual message from the President. In regard to their relations with the United States, he says:

"The unexpected difficulties of which the Government informed you in the last message, having been removed, it has named a Minister Extraordinary to the Cabinet of Washington, who will shortly proceed on his mission. It sincerely desires good intelligence between that Republic and the Confederation. And obliged to fulfil the sacred duty of energetically remonstrating against the violent and atrocious conduct of the captain of the sloop of war Lexington, at the Falkland Islands, it hopes that the scandal of this event will be completely redressed by the Government of a nation as jealous of its honor as distinguished by the justice and liberality of its principles."

Philadelphia, March 26.

Mutiny.—We are informed by an officer of the service that a serious mutiny occurred two or three days since at the Naval Asylum, on the Schuylkill, in which the pensioners were engaged against the officers of the establishment, who were locked in close confinment by their assailants. The commander of the Asylum, we learn, was very severely injured. Means were at last found by the prisoners to communicate news of their condition to the officers of the Navy Yard, whereupon a lieutenant and a few troops were despatched to the rescue. They succeeded in quelling the mutiny; and, taking the leaders into their custody, conveyed them to the Sea Gull, lying off the Yard, where they are now safe in durance, awaiting judgment. *Gazette.*

The quantity of public lands in Illinois, to which the Indian title has been extinguished, is 32,000,000 acres. The quantity surveyed, 25,000,000. The quantity sold, 8,300,000.—The amount received, $11,300,000.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Friday, April 6.

Since our last, the papers from Washington have furnished us with very little of general interest in the proceedings of Congress. Both houses are engaged in perfecting the appropriation bills. Mr. Cambreleng, from the committee on finance, has reported a bill authorizing the issue of another ten millions of Treasury Notes. It is said that these notes are to bear an interest of five per cent., and are not to be receivable for dues of any kind to the government! Nothing farther has yet been done with the Sub-Treasury bill, and probably will not until after the appropriation bills are gone through with.

It is stated, that a committee have proceeded from New York to Albany, with a petition to the Assembly, and with instructions to urge upon that body the acceptance of a proposition for the establishment of a State Bank with a capital of thirty million of dollars.

The late Duel.—Much has been published, on both sides of the question, in relation to the unfortunate duel which recently took place near Washington. We have, however, refrained from publishing any of these statements; preferring to wait until the report of the committee appointed by Congress to examine into the facts of the case, shall furnish us with more authentic details. It is certainly a sad affair, to make the best of it; but it is somewhat farcical to observe the course which the Standard, and some other Van Buren prints, have taken in regard to it. They pretend to look upon it with the utmost horror; characterise Graves and Wise as cruel and blood-thirsty ruffians; and more than intimate that they should be forthwith expelled from their seats in the House of Representatives: yet these same prints have been warm admirers of General Jackson, advocated his elevation to the Presidency, gave an unwavering support to all the measures of his administration, and even adored him as "the greatest and best;" and all this with a perfect knowledge that this same General Jackson, in a duel, deliberately shot down the noble-hearted and accomplished and defenceless Dickinson, under circumstances far more "cruel and blood-thirsty." We are no apologists for duellists; we can conceive no possible case in which they can be justified; but still we admire even-handed justice, and can see no good reason why, in one case, the perpetrator should be raised to the Presidency, and applauded in all his acts, while another, not more criminal, is to be kicked out of the halls of Congress, and held up to the public as a disgrace to human nature.

The Cherokees.—A peremptory requisition has been made by the General Government on Gov. Dudley for four companies of infantry, to be in immediate readiness in the event of their services being needed to aid in the removal of the Cherokee Indians. Should, therefore, the recent offer for volunteers not prove successful, a draft will become necessary.
Raleigh Register.

Our University.—We are gratified to hear constant accounts of the flourishing condition of our University. The number of Students, at present, is about 153. The new Professor, Fetter, we understand, gives great satisfaction both to Faculty and Students. *Ibid.*

Cape Fear Branch.—The branch of the Bank of Cape Fear, located in this city, commenced operations on Tuesday last, which day, hereafter, will be the regular discount day. We are pleased to learn that it is the intention of the branch to afford such relief to the community, in the way of loans, as may be compatible with its interests. E. H. Wingate, esq. late of Wilmington, is Cashier, and the following gentlemen constitute the directory, viz: Beverly Daniel, Richard Smith, Bernard Dupuy, Seth Jones, William C. Tucker and Parker Rand. There has been no appointment of President as yet, but Gen. Daniel presides as Chairman of the Board. *Ibid.*

United States Prisoners.—A few days since, Jas. Sherridan and John S. Crocker, Seamen, were brought to the jail of this city from New York, charged with having maliciously destroyed the Schr. Aurora, within the waters of North Carolina, in the month of June last. They will be tried, doubtless, at the next term of the Federal Court, which commences on the 12th of May. *Ibid.*

Superior Court.—The Superior Court is now in session in this city, his honor Judge Pearson presiding. Geo. W. Dailey, of Richmond, Va. was arraigned yesterday, and confessed the larceny, committed at Guion's Hotel, in January last, and received 39 lashes in the afternoon, pursuant to the sentence of the Court. *Raleigh Standard.*

Most awful dispensation of Providence.—While the Superior Court was in session in this place on Wednesday last, and in the dispatch of business, Mr. Richard Barber, one of the Jurors, was visited with a stroke of apoplexy, which terminated his life in a few minutes. He was observed to faint away in the box, and was immediately taken to a convenient room, when medical aid from three eminent physicians was immediately administered, but to no avail—the vital spark had departed. Mr. Barber was one of our most worthy citizens. For a number of years he has been a most exemplary member of the Episcopal Church, and at the time of his melancholy death, a layman in Christ's Church in this county. He has left a wife and three children. *Salisbury Carolinian.*

Price of Cotton.—Very little cotton has come to our market during the past week. Planters are probably unwilling to sell at the present reduced prices, though the probabilities are thought to be against any rise this year. The prices range from 7 to 8½ cts.

At Charleston, last week, the sales amounted to 5293 bales, at from 7 to 10½ cents, chiefly at 8¾, 9, and 9¼.
Fayetteville Obs.

The New York papers continue to speak of the great derangement of the domestic exchanges. Many of the suspended houses, having made collections in the south west of debts due to them, cannot realize them at less than a loss of nearly one fourth of the amount collected. The debts are collected in the current notes of Mississippi, Alabama, &c. &c. for these it is impossible to get any thing that will pass in New York at less than 15 to 20 per cent. premium. This is for want of a United States Bank. We had no such trouble when that was in existence.

We feel it nearer home. A Fayetteville merchant receives payment of a debt in South Carolina money, (which forms a large portion of our circulation;) he sells it at three per cent. discount, (the present rate,) and then pays two per cent. premium for a check on the north. Thus it costs him five per cent to get money in New York. When the United States Bank was in operation, it cost him a quarter of one per cent. The difference of 4¾ per cent upon two millions of dollars, the estimated amount of funds thus transmitted every year, is 95,000 dollars. This is the sum lost, by whom? Not the merchants, for they must add it to the price of their goods; but by the people—and all for "glory"—General Jackson's glory. *Ibid.*

The Branch Mint at Charlotte.—We have the pleasure of announcing this week, that our Mint has commenced coining—there is no mistake now, for we have both seen and handled the yellow boys. The appearance of the coin is very neat, and much resembles the coin issued in 1834, with the exception of a letter C. under the head, to distinguish the coin of the different branches. We hope all grumblers will be satisfied now, and indeed we are not surprised at the long delay in getting ready to coin, owing to the remoteness of our situation from Philadelphia and the difficulty of getting every article necessary to be used in assaying, melting, refining, and coining. Such being the impediments to contend with, there is great reason, we think, to rejoice that it has commenced so soon.

We understand that the Mint has in its vaults a large quantity of bullion, and this is daily increased by deposites from various mines in this state and South Carolina. By the arrangement of certificates redeemed in Philadelphia, for gold deposited here, the mercantile and mining interests have been greatly benefitted, and the circulation of the coin which we have seen, will no doubt, tend to benefit the condition of every class of society; and the benefits will be greatly enhanced should the government authorize the coining of silver change, as we saw intimated in the Globe some time since. The supply of silver will not be difficult, as almost invariably the gold bullion here, contains silver in the amalgam, and we learn that a mine has been recently discovered in this county, yielding nearly pure silver. The establishment of the Mint, the low price of cotton and of labor, will, we think, give an additional impetus to the mines, which, although not now extensively worked, in the opinion of eminent geologists who have examined them, are inexhaustible. *Charlotte Journal.*

We find the following communication in the last Standard, in reply to certain questions asked by the editor of the Carolina Gazette:

Raleigh, March 10th, 1838.

MR. LORING:

Dear Sir—With regard to the questions in the Carolina Gazette, which you handed me to day, about when the State Capitol is to be finished, as well as the sum already appropriated and how much more will be required to complete it, I can reply to only one of them in a satisfactory manner; that is, that there have been $395,000 appropriated by the legislature, all of which has been expended on the building to about $15,000; so that it will require about 20,000 dollars in order to carry on the work with the same spirit till the meeting of the next Assembly. In the meantime, the workmen are busily engaged with the groin arching which forms at once the ceiling of the Executive offices as well as the floor of the halls. And I may mention that besides the force employed on the square and quarry, artizans are employed modelling plaster enrichments: wood carvers, carving moldings and capitols of columns; cabinet and chair makers about furniture; iron founders, about cast iron ornaments; and also that the doors and windows being made, we have the glass as well as the stair railing on the square, as well as other materials. In short the commissioners have not lost a moment in forwarding the operations of this great work, with which they are entrusted by the legislature.

I am, dear sir, yours respectfully,
DAVID PATON.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer says:—"A distinguished gentleman from Louisiana, to-day informed me that Gen. Ripley, who is one of the representatives of that State, will not reach Washington this session, and probably never will again hold a seat on the floor of the House of Representatives. He is very infirm; cannot leave his bed, and is often insane. It was but a few days ago, that he received through the hands of the President, by order of Congress, a gold medal for his gallant services during the late war. For the last twenty years, life has been a burden to this gallant old soldier. Commodore Rodgers is now the inmate of an hospital. Thus one after another fade away the heroes of the war of 1812."

The Senate of Michigan have, by an unanimous resolution, voted their thanks to General Scott, for his prompt and energetic conduct in preserving peace on the frontier, and sustaining the neutrality of the United States, during the late Canadian troubles.

The National Intelligencer of the 21st ultimo says:

"Rumors of intended changes in the cabinet are in circulation in the city, and repeated with so much confidence that we incline to think there is some foundation for them. The story goes that Mr. Secretary Woodbury is to accept the appointment of Minister to Great Britain; that Mr. Amos Kendall is to succeed him in the Treasury; and that Mr. Senator Grundy is to become Post Master General. Mr. Butler, it is further said, is to resign the Attorney Generalship, and Mr. Gilpin (now Solicitor of the Treasury) is to take his place.

A clause has been incorporated in the amendments to the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, which disqualifies any person from holding any office of honor or profit under the State, who fights a duel, sends a challenge, or aids and abets in fighting a duel, the offender being likewise subject to the penalties provided by law.

Two hundred and twenty thousand acres of valuable land have been ceded to the United States by the Miami Indians residing near the Wabash river in Indiana.

Disasters of the Sea.—The Sailor's Magazine, published in the city of New York, reports the loss of vessels in 1837, principally American, to be 94 ships and barques, 136 brigs, 234 schooners, 12 sloops, and 15 steam boats; making a total of 491. The lives reported to be lost, number 1295.

The office of the Fincastle (Va.) Democrat was destroyed by fire on the 10th ultimo, together with a considerable portion of its contents.

Abolition of Imprisonment for Debt in Ohio.—There is scarcely a doubt but the barbarian relic of imprisoning the person for debt will be expunged in a short time from every state code in the Union. The popular branch of the Ohio Legislature have just passed to a third reading, by a heavy vote of 56 to 6, the bill for this purpose.

The Exports of Wilmington for the year ending 1st November, 1837, amount to one million three hundred and two thousand dollars and sixty-six cents.

Lotteries in Louisiana—The bill abolishing lotteries has passed the Legislature of Louisiana, received the signature of the Governor, and thus become a law.

David Robb has been appointed Register of the Land Office at Indianapolis—Henry Steele has been appointed Post Master in Loudon county, Virginia.—*Robb* and *Steele!*—What appropriate names for a pair of Sub-Treasuries!
Louisville Journal.

Emigrant Indians.—The New Orleans papers inform us that about 450 Seminoles, men, women and children, have arrived at the barracks below that city, on their way to the West. They are under the charge of Lieut. Reynolds. Some of the party were to visit the New Orleans theatre, among whom were Old Micanopy, the king of the Seminole tribes; Jumper, the orator, warrior, and constant companion of the late Osceola; Cloud, who commanded the hostilities at the battle of the Wahoo Swamp; King Philip, so long one of the principal leaders, and Coahajo.

Concealed Arms.—The community at large are becoming aware of the impropriety, and danger to society, in wearing concealed deadly weapons. The Legislature of Florida, have passed a law prohibiting any person from vending sword canes, bowie knives, pocket pistols, or dirks, without paying annually, a tax of $200, and any person wearing the same without paying a county annual tax of $10; and misdemeanors of the act to be punished by heavy fines, not exceeding $500.

In any *civilized* community none but *cowards* or *assassins* would wear in their bosom a pistol or a dirk.

It is said that it requires to build a ship of the line, the timber which would be furnished by three thousand oaks of ordinary size. These trees would require one hundred acres for their growth, and would be one hundred years in coming to their maturity!

A Verdict.—A villainous fellow, in one of the western counties of Virginia, who had whipped his wife, was ducked by a party of youngsters; whereupon he sued for damages. The jury, after retiring ten minutes, returned a document to the court, in the form of the following, to wit: Verdict of the Jury—"*served him right.*"

A Novel Verdict.—A jury in the West of England, commisserating the case of a poor woman who was charged with a trifling theft, agreed to the following sapient verdict:—"Not guilty—"*but we hope she won't do so again!*"

The Boston Atlas, speaking of the explosion of the banks in that city, says:

"Almost without exception all the individuals engaged in the management of those banks, which are proved to have been dishonestly conducted, have been and are the earnest friends and supporters of Mr. Van Buren. In those two banks which displayed the most revolting degree of rottenness and corruption, the President of one and the Cashier of the other were brothers-in-law of Mr. Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Treasury—a circumstance to which they owed their election to their respective offices."

The destruction of property by the late fire at the Emperor's palace at St. Petersburg, is estimated at four millions and a half of dollars.

Falling Stones.—An account was received from Brazil of the appearance of a meteor of extraordinary brightness, as large as the balloons used by æronauts. It was seen for more than sixty leagues in the province of Ceara; and over the village of Macao, at the entrance of the Rio Assu; it burst with a noise like thunder, and an immense quantity of stones fell from it, in a line extending more than ten leagues. The largest portion fell at the entrance of the dwellings, and buried themselves several feet in the sand. No human lives were lost, but many oxen were killed, and others severely hurt. The weight of those taken out of the sand varied from one to eighty pounds.
Liverpool Chronicle.

The following notice appears in a late number of the Raleigh Standard. It is a good notion, and we are not sure we shall not adopt it. Such *patrons* deserve some notoriety.

"We give notice that, in June next, we shall publish the names of all who have removed to the west, or other places, without paying their dues for the Standard, with the amounts due opposite each name; in order that the gentlemen indebted may know what sums to remit to the editor. We shall also, at the same time, remind in the same way, those who have "refused" or stopped the Standard without saying any thing about paying, of the sums they also ought to send to the editor."

Anger begins with folly, and ends with repentance.

A friend has communicated to us a poetical effusion, bearing the title of "A POLITICAL ELEGY.—Air, *Old Grimes.*" The first two or three verses we have left out, for reasons which our correspondent, we are sure, will deem sufficient, when we have an opportunity of stating them to him. In introducing these stanzas, it is not necessary to say that the Poet has been speaking of the illustrious JACKSON; our intelligent readers will perceive this on the first glance. Having premised this, we proceed with the Elegy to its conclusion, thus:

The Indians, and the British too,
The Bank, the people all,
He 's fought, and storm'd, and conquer'd them,
And grievous was their fall.

He has done more than any man
That 's lived in this great land,
A ruler for the people of
He 's made by his command.

The measures he, himself, did want
Pursued and carried out,
Th' annointed Van has often said
He 'll carry out and out.

Let their effects be what they may,
Though thousand tears be shed,
And ruin fall, on one and all,
In Jackson's tracks he 'll tread.

The Treas'ry Bank, or great Sub Scheme,
Is now his favorite plan;
His legions now are trying hard
To pass it, if they can.

Which if they do, as likely to,
The good and pure are done,
And all the checks and balances
Of our Republic 's gone.

Then Martin, with his minions true,
Will flood this country o'er
With subics, harpies, and the like,
That ne'er were seen before.

And all the true Van Buren men
Their spoons and ladles raise,
Will feast and drink and live at ease,
And shout Van Buren's praise.

But they should all remember well
A day of reck'ning's near;
The people will not be abused
By things they see so clear.

They 'll call their servants to account,
(They 're sovereigns of this land,)
And hurl those wicked rulers out
Who worship little Van.

CINCINNATUS.

For the Recorder.

IMMORTALITY vs. ANNIHILATION.

Mr. Editor: The reader may, on account of "the learned length and thundering sound" of the words in the caption, be somewhat puzzled to decypher satisfactorily, whether I am dealing in controversial theology or philosophical speculations. In the outset, therefore, I will inform the good reader, that I gratuitously "assume the responsibility" (or rather embrace the opportunity) of offering a few friendly suggestions to those who may be disposed to be benefitted thereby. Some men, as we all know, seek immortality by close and diligent application to the study of literature and science. Hence the toil and indefatigable perseverance of some young men; they thirst for fame—for immortality. Some again seek for imperishable fame, by hoarding immense treasure; this we see exemplified in the case of the avaricious miser. There seems to be a principle implanted in our constitution, prompting us to leave behind us "a name," when we no longer "have a local habitation." Not only so, it is very agreeable to human nature to receive compliments; to have the world say, what a wise, brave, or wealthy man Mr. A or B is. Now while we pant for the perpetuity of a good name; so on the other hand, we instinctively shrink from the idea of the *annihilation* of our faculties, and the losing or impairing of a good name.

Having made these preliminary remarks, I will tell all young men how they may obtain an appendage to their names, that will most assuredly be transmitted to posterity, and prove as imperishable as a monument of brass. The directions are so plain, that the veriest simpleton in the land *can* follow them. It is not necessary to spend your time in "much studying," which is so "wearisome to the flesh;" or to have so much anxiety about the riches of this world, which sometimes take to themselves wings and fly away, and leave the possessor divested of his long-sought immortality. You can take an independent stand, and solemnly asseverate you'll have your own way. You can go to church, "stand up," look bold as a sheep, and act with an air of carelessness bordering upon contempt for the services. *It is not necessary you should openly avow infidelity or atheism*, but in many things you may behave very *respectfully*. You should watch with due attention your fellow companion's eye; once and awhile you may look as do the *frolicksome* goats, (askanse,) and give a significant grin; and to render yourself still more conspicuous, draw back your head with all the dignity of a sheep, and squirt tobacco juice "seven ways for Sunday." In this way, you will certainly attract attention. At any rate *some* of the ladies will see you; and most young men like to have attention paid them by the ladies. In this way, too, your name will be spoken of by all the sober part of the community; which, by the way, is a very *important* matter. Finally, precious youth, you can enter any church, take your seat against the wall or next the aisle, grin, spit and deluge the aisle with the narcotic juice, or stretch yourself *ad tandem* in the pew, and take a *sonorous* nap; and my hide for yours, you will rescue your ignoble name from oblivion, and *grave* it deeply on the recollections of many.

W. M.

Weekly Almanac.

APRIL.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES. D. H. M.
6 Friday,	5 41	6 19	First 1 4 15 after.
7 Saturday,	5 49	8 20	Full 9 8 49 after.
8 Sunday,	5 39	6 21	Last 17 10 12 morn
9 Monday,	5 38	6 22	New 24 1 43 morn
10 Tuesday,	5 37	6 23	
11 Wednesday	5 36	6 24	
12 Thursday,	5 35	6 25	

A Travelling Post Office.—In the mail train of cars by the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Rail Road, there is a handsome car, which is divided into two commodious apartments, one of which is a complete post office, furnished with a desk, pigeon-holes, cases, a letter box, and every thing needful for the business of a post office. This apartment is occupied by a clerk or agent of the Post Office Department—who receives the letters which are put into the box at the different towns on the route, stamps them, charges them, arranges them in parcels, and delivers them at the places of their destinations. In this mode, the way mails are accommodated and distributed with a convenience and despatch, unknown in the history of letters and post offices. The apartment in the rear of this travelling post office contains the great mail. Our citizens find a good deal of convenience in the arrangement, and frequently avail themselves of the locomotive post office, when their letters are too late for the hous of the regular establishment in Shipley street. *Del. Jour.*

A resolution passed the last Loco Foco Legislature of Maine to pay the members in Gold and Silver. A resolve to repeal the resolve was taken up in the Senate of that State on the 6th inst. and *indefinitely postponed* by a vote of 13 to 12—*all the yeas were Van Buren men* —and *every Whig* voted *nay*, and two only of the Van Buren members voted with them. In the House, on the 8th, a resolve for the repeal of so much of the resolve requiring payment to members in specie, as relates to members of the House, was passed, 91 to 70—every Whig present voting in the affirmative.

A new state house is in progress of erection at Jefferson, the capitol of Missouri, the cost of which is estimated at $225,000.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Person County.

In Equity—November Term, 1837.

John G. Wade, and others,
vs.
John M. Dick, and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James H. Ruffin, one of the defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, for the said James H Ruffin to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Person, at the court house in Roxborough, on the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and answer to this petition, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *ex parte*.

JOHN BRADSHER, C. M. E.

Price Adv. $4 00 14—

Notice to Contractors.

WILL be let to the lowest bidder on Thursday the 12th day of April next, the building of a Presbyterian Church in the town of Yanceyville. The building to be forty feet long, and thirty feet wide, sixteen feet pitch, with galleries, and to be a framed house. Specifications of the plan will be exhibited on that day. Contractors desirous of undertaking such work would do well to attend.

GEORGE WILLIAMSON,
JAMES MEBANE,
THOMAS D. JOHNSTON,
PAUL A. HARALSON. } Commissioners.

March 15. 12—

Bridge Notice.

AT the last term of Orange County Court John Trolinger, Charles W. Johnston, John Foster, William Murray, and Thomas Bibbo were appointed Commissioners to examine the Bridge built by Michael Holt across Stinking Quarter, and report to next term whether said bridge is necessary to the public convenience, the materials of which it is built, and the cost of building. Notice is therefore given, that the said Commissioners will meet at the Bridge on Monday the 16th of April next, for the purpose of making the examination and preparing their report.

March 15. 12—

Earthenware, China and Glass.

THOMAS J. BARROW,
IMPORTER,
No. 35 Nassau Street, New York.

OFFERS for sale a complete Assortment in the above line, comprising many very choice patterns—repacked to order for country trade, or in the original package. Orders by letter will receive every attention.

New York, January 9, 1838. 06—

Pocket Book Found.

A POCKET BOOK containing *Ninety Five Dollars*, was found by James R. Montgomery, near Providence Meeting House in this county, and lodged in the Post Office at Albright's. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property pay charges and receive the same.

D. ALBRIGHT, P. M.

Orange county, March 22. 3m

Stop the Runaway!

RAN away from the subscriber, on Friday the 16th instant, a negro boy by the name of GRIFFIN. He was about 21 years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, and of a dark complexion; has a full face and projecting lips, and speaks very quick. No prominent mark recollected except a scar on one of his legs. He was raised in Virginia, and purchased of Godwin & Templeman. A liberal compensation will be given to any one who will apprehend said boy and deliver him to me, or confine him in any jail so that I can get him.

JOHN A. FAUCETT.

Hillsborough, March 23. 13—3w

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office at Hillsborough, N. C., on the 1st day of April, 1838, which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A
Samuel Austell
James Armstrong
James H Arrington

B
Israel Barker 2
Robert Burnside
Eliza M Benton
Joseph Boothe, sr.
Andrew Browning
William Brown
Clem Biles

C
Samuel Cole
John H. Crutchfield
Messrs. Collier & Gunter.
William Cabe
James R. Cole or Edward Davis
Susan Cheek
Thomas Cate, of John

D
Willis B. Dilliard
John Z. Davis
Peyton Dockery

E
Nancy Esther

F
Thomas Flint
Philip Forches
William Finly

G
Green B. Gilbert
Moses Guess
Elizabeth Garrot
Elizabeth C. Graves

H
Right House
Robert Harris
Wm A. Hanney

J
Charles W Johnston
Benjamin Johnson
John Johnson
William S. Johnson
Wm. C. Jackson
Russell James
Wm. A. B Jones

L
Jesse Lewis

M
Thomas Moore
Presley Marcum
Rev. A. A. Mebane

N
John Neal

O
Jesse O'Daniel
John Odend'hal 2

P
Wm. N. or L. K Pratt
Thomas Parrish
Anderson Procter
Mary Patterson
Cyntha Pacely
Rev. S. J Price

R
Robert Rhodes 2
Willie T Rhodes
Wm. U. Roberts
James Rainey
Joseph Russell
Margaret Revell

S
State of NorthCarolina
F. C. Smith,
William H Smith
Gen. John Smith
Joseph Steel
Fantilena J. Shaw
Herbert Sims
J. Snead
Samuel Strayhorn
John Scebott
Thos. Stephens

T
Hannah Thomson
Mrs. Jane Thomson
Miss Jane Thomson
Dan'l. W. Thomson
Zach. Trice

U
Anna M. Underhill

V
Thos. Vernon

W
Wm Wharton
Wm. H. Woods
John W. Woods
James M. Workman
Nelson Whitted
Henry Whitted.

☞ Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

THOS. CLANCY, P. M.

April 2. 14

To Stock Breeders.

THE subscriber has an IMPORTED BULL of the Ayrshire breed, now fit for use. He will render service at five dollars per Cow; or to any careful man he would farm him until October next. Argyle is an animal of beautiful form, now in fine health and condition. He was selected in England as the best adapted to our country, the whole stock being remarkable for their easy keep, and fine milking qualities.

I have also an IMPORTED RAM I would farm out the coming season; he is of the Leicester breed, so famous for early maturity, fineness and quantity of their wool, and feeding kindly and profitably on the table.

This stock has been imported at great expense with the hope of improving the Cattle and Sheep of my native State; and if my fellow citizens do not avail themselves of the opportunity, they must blame themselves, not me.

ALLEN JONES DAVIE.

March 29. 14—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Person County

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1838.

The Petition of the minor children (names not known) of John Easley and wife Susannah, who sue by their next friend and father John Easley, Henry Day and wife Catharine, Alexander Ellexson and wife Mary,

against

James T. Jones, Nancy Jones, the children of Joseph Jones who represent their deceased father, William Jones, Parham Brooks and wife Sally, Stephen G. Jones, David Christopher and wife Lucy, Betsy Anna Jones, Leah Jones and Rebecca Jones

Petition for Settlement.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, the children and heirs of Joseph Jones, William Jones, the children and heirs of Stephen G. Jones, and David Christopher and Lucy his wife, are not inhabitants of this state, and that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Hillsborough Recorder, that the said defendants appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Person at the court-house in Roxborough, on the third Monday of June next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness Charles Mason, Clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday of March, A D 1838.

CHARLES MASON, *Clerk*

Price adv $6 50 14

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.
Person County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1838.

Portius Moore, administrator, &c.
vs.
Heirs at law of Judith Oakley, deceased.

Petition to sell Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the heirs at law of Susannah M'Vey, deceased, (names unknown) are not inhabitants of this state, and that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, requiring the said heirs at law of Susannah M'Vey, deceased, to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Person, at the court-house in Roxborough, on the third Monday in June next and plead, answer or demur to the petition, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, Charles Mason, Clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday in March, A. D. 1838.

CHARLES MASON, *Clerk.*

Price of Adv. $4 75 14

***Blanks** for sale at this Office.*

To Parents and Guardians.

THE subscriber having lately given notice that he had again taken the Hillsborough Femal Seminary under his immediate instruction and control, deems it due to the public now to state, that since the date of that advertisement, he has determined to remove from Hillsborough, and that his connexion with that Institution is, of course, dissolved. He trusts however, that his separation from the School will not injuriously affect its interests, as the ladies in whose care it is left are long tried and approved Instructresses. Their past diligence and success afford the best pledge for the conscientious discharge of their future labours. No better evidence need be given of the correct and critical nature of the mode of instruction pursued in this school than the fact that its pupils are generally sought after, and highly approved as Instructresses in other schools.

The following statement of terms, &c. is repeated for the information of the public.

TERMS OF TUITION, *payable in advance.*

Literary branches, 1st Class (per ses.)	$ 7 00
2d and 3d do.	15 00
4th	12 50
Instruction on Piano and Guitar (each)	25 00
Drawing and Painting	10 00
Ornamental Needlework (Muslin)	3 00
Do. Do. (Crewel)	5 00
French Language	15 00

Lessons in Music and Painting are given by a competent and approved Instructress.

The French language is taught by a native of France—a gentleman every way qualified.

Board may be obtained in respectable families at $9 or $10 per month.

A few boarders will be received into the family of the principal Instructress.

W. M. GREEN.

March 1. 10 3w

Boarding House.

A FEW regular Boarders can be accommodated by the subscriber, at the old stand of John Faddis deceased.

Persons desiring it can also be accommodated during Court week.

THOMAS D. CRAIN.

February 15. 08—

Clock & Watch-making Business, and Jeweller.

THE subscriber thus tenders his sincere thanks to those who have so liberally patronized him since his commencing business in Hillsborough. For a short space he has been withdrawn from his labors by sickness, and would crave the indulgence of those whose work has been thereby delayed. Having been again restored to health, he hopes to be enabled to prosecute his business to the entire satisfaction of all who may favor him with their custom.

He has on hand a good assortment of

Watches, Jewellery, &c.

which he wishes to dispose of on reasonable terms.

Orders from a distance for Watches, or for the execution of work, will be faithfully attended to.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

December 7. 99

To Builders.

THE building of a Brick Court House in Carthage, Moore county, is offered to contractors, who, after examining the subjoined plan and description, will send in sealed proposals to the Commissioners at Carthage, by the 1st day of May ensuing, when the contract must be closed to wit:

The dimensions of the house, 56 by 42 feet, two stories.

The foundation to be of hewn rock, 2 feet above the surface, with a sufficient projection, to prevent any injury from the falling of water off the eves, with as much of the foundation laid in lime mortar as shall be deemed necessary.

The pitch of the first story to be 10 feet in the clear, the external course of which is to be laid in lime mortar, and the wall to be 2 feet thick, the lower story to be divided by cross passages into four rooms, with brick walls each room to be furnished with a fire place.

The cross passage to be 12 feet in the clear, the passage lengthwise to be 10 feet.

The wall of the upper story to be 16 inches thick, totally laid in lime mortar, the pitch of which to be 13 feet in the clear, to be divided into three apartments; two jury rooms 9 feet in the clear lengthwise, with lathed and plastered partitions, a fireplace in each; and one or two fireplaces to the Court room.

All the rooms to be ceiled up to the chair board, and finished with plastering and white wash, except the rooms in the lower story to be ceiled over head.

The jury rooms to be furnished with bench seats, and the court room to be furnished with bar, bench and tables, in such manner and style as the commissioners shall direct.

Each passage door to be furnished with folding shutters.

The house to have 30 windows, 4 in the 10 by 12, with sash and glass over each passage door.

The cap sills and sills of each passage door and all the windows, to be of hewn rock.

All the doors to be furnished with pannel shutters, and the windows of the lower story with folding, lined pannelled shutters, with the necessary locks and fastenings.

One flight of stairs to be 5 feet in width.

The boxing and outside cornishing to be fire proof, and all the necessary cornish in the inside furnished.

All the doors to be furnished with best knob locks.

All the rooms below to be furnished with suitable desks and tables.

The sleepers and joists to be 10 by 4, 2 feet from center to centre. The flooring of quarter plank, 1½ inch.

The roof to be hipped, well supported and covered with zinc.

The external of the building to be painted red and pencilled.

Steps of hewn rock to be furnished each outside door.

All the wood work belonging to the building to be neatly painted.

The contractor to furnish all the materials and complete the building by the 1st day of August 1839, in a faithful and workmanlike manner.

The payments to be made in suitable instalments as the work progresses.

CORNELIUS DOWD, Sr.
WM. MURCHISON,
J. B. KELLY,
S. C. BRUCE,
JOHN MORISON, } Commissioners.

N. B. Lumber can be had in the neighborhood at moderate prices, and rock can be had conveniently in great abundance.

March 16. 13—

Tailoring Business.

REMOVAL.

MR. Levin Carmichael has removed his establishment to the building once occupied by David Yarbrough, esq. as a Dry Goods store, and recently by Dr. Norwood, as a Doctor's Shop. He would take this occasion to return his thanks to the many friends who have bestowed their patronage upon him, and earnestly solicits them to give him a call at his new stand.

The Latest Fashions will be regularly received from New York, Baltimore, and Philadelphia; and he has excellent Northern workmen to execute his work. Every attention will be paid to his work, and no effort will be spared to please his patrons. He flatters himself that he has generally succeeded in making his work fit; and he thinks he can insure it to be as well executed as any in the Southern country.

January 25 tf—05

LOOK AT THIS!

LATIMER & MEBANE,

HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, and now offer for sale, the largest and best assortment of

Rich and Fashionable
Dry Goods

ever offered in this market; amongst which are almost every article of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,
ALSO
Groceries, Hardware,
Queensware, Hats & Shoes,

besides many other articles too tedious to mention. The Goods were principally purchased with cash, and will be sold low for the same.

LATIMER & MEBANE.

September 6. 35—

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S
Invaluable OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

External Diseases, viz:

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflamations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Biles, Whitlows—and a most effectual remedy for the removal of Corns,

Also, Beckwith's Anti-Dispeptic Pills,

FOR SALE BY

ALLEN PARKS.

September 8. 35—

Notice.

IT is hoped that all those indebted to the firm of *HUNTINGTON & LYNCH* up to the 1st of October 1837, will call and settle their accounts with the subscriber immediately, as such a settlement is absolutely necessary to the adjustment of their affairs. I hope this notice will not be disregarded.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

October 26. 93—

NEW SERIES OF THE

LITERARY OMNIBUS;

FURNISHING BOOKS BY MAIL! AT NEWSPAPER POSTAGE!!!

WALDIE'S Literary Omnibus has now been in existence twelve months, and has enjoyed during that period a very extensive share of public favour. It has furnished for *two dollars and a half* reprints of London books which cost there over *fifty seven dollars*! *in addition* to a large amount of literary matter, reviews of new books, tales, and domestic and foreign news.

The original proprietor, intending to devote his time and attention to his other periodical works, has disposed of his interest in the Omnibus to the present publisher, who will make no farther change in its general character than issuing it from another office, and changing its name from "Waldie's" to "Brown's."

Brown's Literary Omnibus will be issued every Friday morning, printed on excellent paper of a large size. It will contain,

1. Books, the newest and best that can be procured, equal every week to a London duodecimo volume, embracing Novels, Travels, Memoirs, &c., and only chargeable with newspaper postage.

2. Literary Reviews, Tales, Sketches, Notices of Books, and information from the world of letters of every description.

3. The news of the week, foreign and domestic.

The price will be two dollars per annum to clubs of five individuals. To clubs of two individuals, two dollars and a half, or five dollars for the two. Single mail subscribers, three dollars. Mail remittances to be post paid.

As the arrangements for this undertaking are all completed, the proprietor asks from a generous public that consideration to which so diffusive a scheme of circulating knowledge and amusement is entitled.

The first number of the New Series commenced on the fifth of January 1838, from which period or from any future date new subscribers may commence.

☞ Postmasters and agents for periodicals throughout the Union and Canada are requested to act as agents for the Omnibus, and communicate with the proprietor.

☞ Editors of newspapers who receive this number, by inserting the prospectus four times conspicuously, and forwarding a copy to this office, will be entitled to a free exchange for twelve months.

Address post paid

WILLIAM BROWN.

No. 50 North Fourth street, Philadelphia.

January 18. 04—

Notice.

I HAVE thought proper to decline the Mercantile business in this place. Those indebted will please close their accounts by bond or otherwise, as no discretion with me can be exercised after a few days.

W. T. SHIELDS, *Agent for M. Moderwell.*

January 25. 03—

Fall and Winter GOODS.

O. F. LONG & Co.

HAVE just received and now offer for sale at their old stand, their Fall and Winter supply, consisting of every variety of Goods usually kept by the merchants of this place, viz:

A large and general assortment of Dry Goods, &c.

COMPRISING

Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets,
French & English Merinos,
Figured Circassians,
Calicos,
Black & Coloured Silks,
&c. &c. &c. &c.

ALSO

Hardware and Cuttlery,
Shot Guns,
Hats, and Shoes,
Bonnets,
Crockery,
Cotton Yarn,
School Books, Stationary, &c.

All of which they will sell at the lowest prices for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers only.

November 23 97—

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber having opened a store next door west of O. F. Long & Co. is now receiving

A WELL SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF

Dry Goods and Groceries,

recently purchased by him in New York, for cash; which he is determined to sell unusually low for Cash, or Country Produce, such as country Cloth, Feathers, Tallow, and Beeswax; for the latter he will give cash, should he not have goods to suit. He hopes that his friends, and those wishing to purchase, will give him a call.

B. CHEEK.

September 28. 89

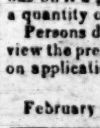
Land for Sale.

Some person may get a bargain in a TRACT of LAND, containing 400 Acres 12 miles North West from Hillsborough, and one-fourth of a mile from Mount Pleasant Academy, on the main road to High Rock.

THOMAS REEVES.

March 1 10—

Land for Sale.



THE subscriber offers for sale the TRACT OF LAND wherein he now lives, four miles south east of Hillsborough, containing 300 acres. It has on it a good Dwelling House, Kitchen, and Smoke House, a good Barn, and other out houses. The Plantation is handsomely situated; is well watered, having two streams running through it, and several good springs; and has on it a good Apple and Peach Orchard, and a quantity of first rate Meadow.

Persons disposed to purchase are invited to view the premises. Terms will be made known on application to the subscriber.

AARON STRAYHORN.

February 8 07—

Forwarding Agency.

THE subscribers inform the Merchants of the interior, that they are still engaged in the Forwarding way, and trust that with the facilities and experience they now possess in the transaction of this business, to merit the patronage heretofore conferred. They have large Ware Houses at the river and in town, for the reception of forwarding Goods apart from other buildings, and comparatively safe from fire.

WILKINGS & BELDEN,
Fayetteville

Refer to
Messrs. CAVE & HOLLAND, Hillsborough.

April 5 65—

YEMEN,

WILL stand at the stable of the subscriber, in Orange county, and perhaps at one or two other places a part of the cool season, the places not named; I wait for information from those who expect to put to him, that I may be able to select the best stands before I advertise him. The terms will be low, much more so than any horse of his value—to wit, 30 dollars to insure, and 25 dollars the season, which may be discharged by 20 dollars in the season. The season has now commenced, and will end the 10th of July. I request all those who intend to favor him with their custom, to put early; the advantages are many and great in raising early colts. For blood and performances, see bills.

JAMES MOORE.

January 25 05—

Lemay's Almanacks, FOR 1838,

Calculated for the Meridian of Raleigh,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

VERY CHEAP.

December 22 01

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, one dollar for the first, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; longer ones in proportion. Court advertisements twenty five per cent higher. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made to advertisers by the year.